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The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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NEAVE'S FOOD
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LATEST FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

RIOTS AT BOMBAY.

POLICE FIRE ON THE MOB.
Bombay, Saturday.—Fourteen thousand men, employed exclusively at mills owned by Indians, on strike yesterday. They being, and smashed the windows of the Ferguson-st. and Delisle-st. Later in the evening the police to the rescue of two Europeans liquor shop. They were stoned and strikers obliged to fire, the meaning the 25th Cavalry arrived and were ordered to dismount and load, but the crowd dispersed without giving further trouble. The number of casualties is not known.—Reuter.

"YOUNG TURKEY" CRIME.

ASSASSINATION OF ANOTHER GENERAL.
Salonica, Saturday.—News has just been received here that Gen. Osman Pasha was assassinated in the barracks at Monastir yesterday. His murderer is an officer concerned in the "Young Turkey" movement. The affair, following immediately on the grant of an amnesty to officers implicated in the recent disorders, has caused an enormous sensation.—Central News.

THE BOYS' ENTENTE.

MANCHESTER LAD DROWNED IN FRANCE.
Cherbourg, Saturday.—One of the boys of the Technical Hall Boys from Manchester, who are camping out at Dieppe, a little coast town near here, was accidentally drowned to-day. The accident has cast a gloom over the party. The naval authorities here are having a search made for the body. The party is being most cordially welcomed by the inhabitants.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC WIRELESS.

New York, Saturday.—The North German-Lloyd Steamship Co. is reported to have under consideration a plan whereby direct wireless telegraphic communication may be established between its offices here and its offices in Bremen. The proposal is to install a powerful wireless plant on the summit of the great tower over the premises of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in which case the operators would be stationed some 100 ft. above the ground level. No difficulty in transmission is anticipated.—Central News.

THE "BOGUS LORD" AGAIN.

New York, Saturday.—The Boston correspondent of the New York "American" states that the man who has been arrested there in connection with a cheque transaction, and who is alleged to have been masquerading as a well-known English lord, has now been named as Griffiths. He states that he is an Englishman, that he was born in Devonshire, and that his father is a timber merchant in Devonshire.—Central News.

A MUCH-TRIED KING.

Belgrade, Saturday.—Dr. Milovanovic, whom we have seen in the past, is now in the midst of the formation of a cabinet, has returned to the Royal manor, having been unable to come to his own party. It is said the King is greatly disappointed at the personal differences caused so much difficulty among politicians.—Reuter.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

Geneva, Saturday.—A great demonstration was held here last evening for the purpose of protesting against the decision of the Federal Council in granting the extradition of a Russian named Wassiliev, who was charged with the murder of a chief of police at Penza. More than 4,000 persons were present. They were made by M. Perrer, a member of the Geneva Government. Several Geneva Deputies upheld the right of asylum, and a resolution was passed demanding a referendum on the subject of the abrogation of the Extradition Treaty with Russia.—Reuter.

BANKING MAGNATE DEAD.

Paris, Saturday.—The death is announced of M. Emile Mercet, Chairman of the board of directors of the pair d'Escompte, Paris.—Reuter.

FATAL STRIKE RIOTS.

New York, Saturday.—A despatch from Birmingham (Alabama) states that 8,000 coalminers, all union men, came out on strike in the district, and have up to the present complete control of the situation. Six men have been killed in course of rioting, and the State troops have been called out with a view to putting an end to the condition of disorder which exists.—Central News.

A TEN DAYS' BATTLE.

New York, Saturday.—The following message has been received here from General Davila, President of the State of Vera Cruz, July 17: "Six months hard labour."

FLOODS IN ASIA MINOR.

REPORTED LOSS OF 2,000 LIVES.
Constantinople, Saturday.—According to a private letter from Samsun, about 2,000 people perished in the recent floods in Tokat, a village of Sivas, Asia Minor, including about 300 who were detained in the prisons. Of 600 army recruits who were assembled in the courtyard of the Government House, about 100 escaped by a miracle. The rest perished.—Reuter.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

Paris, Saturday.—M. Maurice Donnay, the dramatic author, has been made an officer, and M. Georges Berr, of the Comedie Francaise, a chevalier of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter.

KING'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Saturday.—A telegram from Lichl announces the arrival of Prince Montenuovo, Court Chamberlain, for the purpose of making arrangements with the Emperor Francis Joseph for the visit of King Edward on August 12. The Emperor, it is expected, will meet the King at Gmund, and accompany him to Ischl. The King, it is added, will lunch and dine with the Emperor at the Imperial villa, and will go for a drive in the afternoon, the day's programme being completed with a serenade by the Vienna Male Choral Society in the evening. The King leaving for Marienbad early the following morning.—Reuter.

FRONTIER FIGHTING.

THE RECENT LITTLE WARS IN INDIA.
A bulky Blue-book has been issued containing papers relating, among other matters, to the operations against the Zaka Khel Afridis and the Mohmands. The despatches covering the first campaign state that the Governor-General concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his opinion that the able manner in which the operations were conducted reflects great credit on Maj.-gen. Sir James Willcocks and the brigade commanders and staff working under his orders. Appreciation is also recorded of the soldierly conduct displayed by all ranks throughout the operations.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF A LADY THIEF.

Yesterday, at Westminster, Emily Urwin alias Juika, who refused to give an account of herself, was charged on remand with stealing jewellery and wearing apparel, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Brazier, a teacher.—Prosecutrix resided with her husband at 233, Vauxhall Bridge-road, and during their temporary absence one morning last month the property was taken from their apartments. Its disappearance synchronised with the departure from the house of prisoner, who had the night before obtained a lodging, telling the landlady that she was passing through London and required a rest.

WEARING ANOTHER PERSON'S CLOTHES.

Mrs. Brazier at this time had not seen prisoner, but on the evening of July 10, while in Hyde Park, her attention was attracted to a woman on a bench wearing her hat and coat. The person was accused, and the police station other garments she had on were recognised by prosecutrix.—Det.-sergt. Steel said prisoner had been many times convicted, and her sentences included terms for burglary, forgery, and housebreaking. She was only released last November.—Prosecutrix, for the personal reason that she was going to Scotland for a considerable period, hoped the case would be dealt with.—Prisoner pleaded guilty, and eagerly begged the court to deal with her summarily.—Six months hard labour.

TONS OF RAIN.

UNSETTLED WEATHER TO CONTINUE.
The evil weather still continues, and yesterday the prevailing conditions were leaden skies, a close atmosphere, and frequent heavy showers of rain. It is estimated that 3,120,000,000 tons of rain fell in the United Kingdom between 7 a.m. on Thursday and 7 a.m. on Friday. The month's total of rainfall in London now stands at 3.35 inches. The average rainfall for July is only about two inches. South Cornwall has been swept with a tremendous rainstorm, and at Falmouth the rainfall was 2.9 inches. It cannot be said that the outlook has very much of encouragement about it. The weather chart presents a most unsettled appearance, and the barometer is in a depressed mood nearly everywhere. The prospects favour a continuance of broken and unsettled weather, and a temperature below the season's average.

ROADSIDE HORROR.

HEAVY SENTENCES IN CROYDON OUTRAGE.
Heavy sentences were passed at the Surrey Assizes yesterday, when the Croydon gagging case came up for trial. Arthur Leslie Delamere, 24, engineer, and Geo. Fdk. Johnson, 27, clerk, were indicted in connection with the outrage on Sept. 30 last, when Mrs. Savery, of St. John's Grove, Croydon, wife of a bank clerk, engaged in London during the day, was bound and gagged and jewellery to the extent of £60 stolen.—Prisoners pleaded not guilty.—Mrs. Savery stated that she identified Johnson and recognised Delamere's voice.—Prisoners, on oath, denied all knowledge of the affair. Johnson swore that in a signed confession he had made he was influenced by the police, and that several passages which were read to him did not state.

STOP PRESS.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.
A telegram from London states that during an inspection by the Customs officers of several cases on board a steamer which had arrived there two dynamite bombs were found. The dynamite was in two cases, one of which was in a trunk and the other in a box. The cases were found in the hold of the steamer. The cases were found in the hold of the steamer. The cases were found in the hold of the steamer.

STOP PRESS.

RUSSIAN FIGHTING MACHINE.
St. Petersburg, Saturday.—The Russian Government has announced that it has received information from a reliable source that the German Government has agreed to supply Russia with a large number of fighting machines. The machines are of a new type, and are said to be very effective. The Russian Government has agreed to purchase a large number of these machines. The machines are of a new type, and are said to be very effective. The Russian Government has agreed to purchase a large number of these machines.

STOP PRESS.

ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED.
Borneo, Saturday.—An Englishman, a householder, has been arrested at Borneo, and is being held in custody. The man is said to be a member of a secret society, and is being held in custody. The man is said to be a member of a secret society, and is being held in custody. The man is said to be a member of a secret society, and is being held in custody.

STOP PRESS.

THREE SHOT.
Paris, Saturday.—The case of the man named Spino, who was indicted for the murder of a woman, was heard at the Assizes yesterday. The man was found guilty, and was sentenced to death. The man was found guilty, and was sentenced to death. The man was found guilty, and was sentenced to death.

STOP PRESS.

BARONET'S DEATH.
A terrible story was related at the Leeds Assizes yesterday, when the case of the murder of a woman came up for trial. The man was found guilty, and was sentenced to death. The man was found guilty, and was sentenced to death. The man was found guilty, and was sentenced to death.

STOP PRESS.

Both Men Guilty.
The judge recalled a police inspector named in connection with the case, and he denied Johnson's accusation. Johnson, in the witness-box, acknowledged having lived a precarious life for the past year. The jury found the two men guilty of taking part in the robbery and receiving, and Johnson guilty on all counts, including the gagging.—The police said prisoners lived by means similar to this robbery. Delamere was now undergoing five years' penal servitude for robbery, and Johnson had pleaded guilty to being concerned in Delamere's robbery. Delamere was now undergoing five years' penal servitude, and Johnson to eight years' penal servitude.

STOP PRESS.

ALDERSHOT MURDER.
POLICE STILL SEARCHING FOR A CLUE.
Despite the fact that the police have now spent ten days in searching for the murderer of Amelia Bateman, who, it will be remembered, was found strangled and battered to death under a hedge in the early morning of July 9, no arrest has yet been made. At a late hour last night it was rumoured that a man was in custody, but from inquiries made by "The People" representative it was found that there was no truth in the report. Previous to her death the victim, who was an unfortunate, was seen in the company of an Artilleryman, and it is for this man that the police have ever since been searching.

STOP PRESS.

SEARCH FOR AN ARTILLERYMAN.
All the Artillery batteries stationed in the neighbourhood have been specially searched, but without success. The police are now, however, said to be in possession of a clue which it is hoped may lead to an arrest at no distant date. Moreover, in view of the fact that the victim was undoubtedly strangled with a soldier's belt, the authorities are paying particular attention to any of the soldiers whose belts bear any suspicious device. In fact, one man was during the week specially questioned by the police, but he was able to give a satisfactory statement as to his movements on the night of the murder and was subsequently released.

STOP PRESS.

"RADS" AND THE UNION JACK.
Mr. Hunt, M.P., has asked the Secretary for War whether, in view of the fact that there is a difference in the pattern of the Union Jack used on his Majesty's ships from that used in recent years in his Majesty's Army, the new Territorial Force will be supplied with the pattern used in the Navy or in the Army.—Mr. Hall, in his printed reply yesterday, says: "No issues of the Union Jack will be made to the Territorial Force."

STOP PRESS.

MISS REDMOND'S MARRIAGE.
The marriage of Miss E. Redmond, daughter of Mr. J. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, to Dr. W. T. Power, was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, at Kensington, yesterday. Canon Fanning officiating. The wedding was of a private nature, and attended only by members of the two families, and a few personal friends. Mr. John Redmond gave his daughter away. Dr. A. Power, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The Irish party were officially represented by Capt. Donelan and Mr. P. O'Brien.

STOP PRESS.

THE NORWEGIAN LEGATION.
Reuter's Agency learns that the Norwegian Minister and Mrs. Irgens left for Norway last Saturday. Monsieur Jakobsen will be in charge of the Norwegian Legation during the Minister's absence.

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THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.
Constantinople, Saturday.—The Sultan of Zanzibar arrived here to-day from Vienna. His Royal Highness was met at the station by a representative of the Sultan of Turkey.—Reuter.

NEW ARMY AIRSHIP.

THE SUCCESSOR TO NULLI HEAVY SEAS DRIVE SHIPS INTO PORT.

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DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The full details of the construction of the new airship are naturally an official secret, as much harm might be caused should they fall into the hands of a foreign power. In the course of an interview yesterday with a high official, the special correspondent of "The People" was given many details, some of which can be reproduced without the possibility of any important secrets being divulged. The new ship is built on much the same lines as the ill-fated Nulli Secundus, which, it will be remembered by our readers, was wrecked in a gale while anchored in the grounds of the Crystal Palace after a fairly successful journey over London.

THE ENVELOPE.

As in the case of its predecessor, the Nulli Secundus, the envelope of the new airship is made of a material which is exclusively employed in the manufacture of practically the whole of our military balloons. The majority of the experts on aviation consider this far superior to the rubber fabric which is used by most of our foreign rivals, as should a bullet by any means pierce the envelope, the gold-beater's skin immediately becomes self-sealing, thus preventing any serious loss of gas. Moreover, it has far greater powers of resistance, and is as nearly gas-tight as it is possible to make any such substance. The old envelope, with a volume of 55,000 cubic feet, was sausage-shaped with rounded ends, but as this was found by Col. Capper to offer too much resistance when the ship was being navigated, the new Drigible has a much more slender body, whilst the ends are much more pointed.

THE CAR.

The main features of the car of the Nulli Secundus have again been used in the new ship; the chief difference being that while in the first ship the car was suspended from a rigid steel framework running the length of the envelope, it is now suspended from the hull by a light canvas casing, which goes entirely round the gold-beater's skin envelope. This is thought to be a vast improvement on the old canvas slings. The framework carries in the rear the big canvas sails, which will be used to steer the airship, and the large internal air pump, which steadies the whole machine. As was the case in the first ship, there are two large box-kites which can be manipulated so as to incline the course either upwards or downwards, and so save the wasting of any ballast. The Drigible No. II, has two propellers, 12 ft. in diameter, which are placed one on each side, and so add to its general stability.

MORE LIFTING POWER.

The 55,000 cubic feet, which was the utmost capacity of the old ship, has been nearly doubled in the new one, and this gives it a considerably greater lifting power. The motive power has also been greatly increased, so that, in spite of its larger size, it will offer much less resistance than its predecessor, and will also be a speedier and more powerful craft. The question of speed is naturally a very important point in connection with an airship and great efforts have been made by Col. Capper to increase the speed at which the latest of our aerial army will be able to travel. The Nulli Secundus never covered more than 12 miles per hour, which compares very poorly with the 25 miles per hour of the Republic and the Patrie, and the 35 miles per hour of the Zeppelin, which has just met with such a serious accident. It is hoped that the Drigible No. II, will attain a speed even above that of the Zeppelin, as it must be remembered that the previous ship was only built for experimental purposes. Even as it was, and in spite of its early break-up, the Nulli Secundus proved of considerable use, and was found to possess many advantages not to be found in any of its foreign rivals. No definite arrangements have yet been made, but it is understood that a trial trip will be made in the near future.

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"BETRAYED." THE DUMPING ACT.**RADICAL ATTACK ON THE AN OBJECT LESSON FROM STATEMENT BY THE FIRST PREMIER.**

As an instance of the retribution which a hypocritical policy brings to a political party it would be hard to find a parallel for the angry scenes that took place when a deputation of Radical M.P.s headed by Mr. Asquith, on their way to the Brussels Convention, were met by Mr. Villiers, whose sincerity is stronger than his party feeling, made such a violent attack on the Government's hypocrisy that the other members of the deputation got stage fright in the presence of the Premier, and tried to minimise the speaker's vehemence. There was nothing half-hearted about Mr. Villiers' attack. He slashed with broadsword at Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, who was present, as well as Mr. Winston Churchill.

Three Charges.—We have three very grave and serious charges to lay at the door of the Liberal Government," said Mr. Villiers. "The first is that a Government looked on throughout the length and breadth of the country as the champion of Free Trade has, by renewing the Sugar Convention, thrown over and betrayed that cherished principle. We know Mr. Asquith as the most able exponent of Free Trade since Cobden, and therefore I need not point out how this convention transgresses the Trade. But Sir Edward Grey has used arguments which amazed the supporters of the Government and drew delighted cheers from their opponents. "I may say at once I agree with everything the Foreign Secretary said," interjected Mr. Asquith, trying to conceal his anger at this outspoken attack. "Second charge," continued Mr. Villiers, unabashed, "is that in attempting to renew the convention without consulting Parliament, the Government has infringed the Rights of the House of Commons. Considering that Free Trade was the main issue at the last general election, and that almost to a man liberal M.P.s denounced the Sugar Convention in most uncompromising terms, the Government should not have taken this serious step behind our backs. My third charge is that by this action the Government has violated the Constitution. If it were necessary to ask Parliament in 1903 to ratify the convention of 1902 it is equally necessary now for Parliament to ratify a convention which is contradictory and destructive of the old convention."

Mr. Asquith said the Government had not taken its action with the intention of getting behind the back of the House of Commons. "I did not say it was," replied Mr. Villiers. "It came to very much the same thing," answered Mr. Asquith. "I did not intend to say so," said Mr. Villiers. "I am very glad to hear it," replied Mr. Asquith acidly.

THE INCOME-TAX.

NO HOPE OF GETTING ANY REDUCTION.—The opportunity for a reduction of the Income-tax has not yet arrived—and, so far as I can see, there is no immediate prospect of its arrival. Thus said Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the Finance Bill debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Saml. Roberts (Eccles, Sheffield) sought to reduce the one-shilling Income-tax to eleven pence. "Where are you going to get your money?" asked the Chancellor. "Coal tax!" cried some. "A tax on imported goods," said Mr. Roberts. "There was a long struggle over the proposal in the Finance Bill to take out of the hands of the Excise officers the duty of collecting dog licences, gun licences, and other taxation, and put the task on the county councils." The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Excise officers were wanted for the carrying out of the old and pending scheme, and they could not do both. "I have learnt to-day for the first time," said Mr. Lloyd-George, "that in future inland Revenue officers are to have nothing to do with inland revenue." The Finance Bill passed the Committee stage and was reported without amendment.

TELEPHONE TEMPER.

AN AMUSING SPEECH BY THE P.M.S.—Mr. Sydney Burton, M.P., the Postmaster-General, was one of the speakers at a banquet of the Association of the British Postal Medical Officers, at the Whitehall Rooms. Responding to the toast of his health, he said since he had been Postmaster-General he had been anxious to keep the Post Office medical appointments apart from politics. Personally he would rather be cured of sickness by an objectionable Unionist or Tory than being allowed to go to his grave by the most proper and extreme Radical. (Laughter.) But politics did creep in occasionally. The other day a politician, having a bad case of typhus fever in his bones, and a by-election being at hand, sent for the medical officer, not of his own division, but of the next, and when asked why he had done so his reply was, "Just now we cannot afford to risk losing a vote." (Laughter.)

NO NEED FOR ALARM.—Totally the Post Office had an inquiry in regard to a disease which apparently was difficult to diagnose, namely, telegraphists' cramp. They were also having an inquiry as to how far the work of telephone operators was injurious to health, and if it was injurious at all, how a remedy could be effected. Lately he had seen a suggestion that the telephone system was not as safe as it ought to be, the receivers being full of some sort of noxious bacteria. All he could say was that if there was a cure it was without foundation. (Hear, hear.) The Post Office had not waited for the medical officers' report in this matter, but had inquired into it themselves, because they desired to take every possible precaution in order that the telephone should not be injurious. By the use of disinfectants and various other means they were endeavouring to make the service safe for all users. If somebody had complained not that the telephones were injurious to health, but that they were injurious to the temper of those using them, (laughter)—he should have been much more in accord with them. (Laughter.)

Within the last few days a very vivid example of the advantage to be reaped by Imperial Preference has been shown to the tin-plate manufacturers of South Wales. The Canadian Government recently passed an Act entitled the "Dumping Act," which applied to tin-plates. The object of this Act was to protect a tin-plate factory erected in Canada. Under this Act a sworn declaration has to be made on invoices of tin-plates to the effect that the tin-plates are not sold under the price of plates sold at the same time for domestic consumption in the country from which the tin-plates are exported. Unless this declaration is made the tin-plates are to be charged with a heavy duty. This Act came into force on July 1.

American Imports.—For the past few months the American Tin-plate Co. has been selling in Canada at prices about 2s. 6d. per box under the official price they are quoting for consumers in the United States. The imports of tin-plates into Canada for March and April, as taken from the official returns, were as follows:

From the United States.....	134,000 cwt.
From Great Britain.....	42,000 "

The continuance of such a large importation of American tin-plates into Canada would be a serious blow to the Welsh tin-plate industry, and during recent months there has, naturally, been a considerable falling-off in tin-plate sales for Canada by Welsh tin-plate manufacturers.

Swarm on Welsh Trade.—A great change, however, has come over this market since July 1. A large business has been done by Welsh makers in the Canadian market, and one firm alone has sold for Canada 100,000 boxes for delivery between this and the end of the year. The firm in question has reason to believe that it would have lost the bulk of this business to the American works had it not been for the Dumping Act. Though the first object of the Dumping Act was to protect a home industry in Canada, the above is a striking object lesson of the benefits that might accrue from Imperial Preference.

PEMBROKE ELECTION.**RADICAL MAJORITY MUCH REDUCED.**

The result of the election in Pembroke to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. Wynford Phillips to the peerage was declared at Haverfordwest as follows:

Mr. W. F. Rees (R.)..... 5,465

Mr. Lord Williams (U.)..... 3,293

R. majority..... 2,172

Previous elections have resulted as follows:—1895: Mr. W. E. Davies (R.), 4,560; Mr. A. S. Davies (U.), 3,970; R. maj., 560. 1898 (Feb. 15): Mr. J. Wynford Phillips (R.), 5,070; the Hon. H. Campbell (U.), 3,400; R. maj., 1,674. 1900: Mr. Phillips (R.) returned unopposed. 1902: Mr. Phillips (R.), 5,598; Mr. L. Williams (U.), 2,806; R. maj., 3,292.

It will be seen that the Radical majority of 1902 has been reduced by 1,108, and that, whereas the Radical poll has fallen from 5,070 to 5,465—a drop of 601—Mr. Lord Williams has increased his poll by 697.

NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

MOVEMENTS.—Sir Chas. Cayer will be the Unionist candidate. The sitting member is Mr. L. Hoslam (R.). **SEAFORTH (R.).**—Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne, K.C., is invited to address a meeting at a very early date with a view to becoming prospective Unionist candidate. Mr. Balfour Browne is a Tariff Reformer.

OUR NAVAL PROGRAMME.**ENGLISH AND GERMAN DREADNAUGHTS.**

In the course of the debate on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Lee made a long speech dealing with the whole question of the shipbuilding policy of the Government, and urged that, in view of the progress of the German Navy, the British standard should be raised. He stated that the German Navy Estimates had increased enormously in the last 20 years, and that Germany was steadily and relentlessly pursuing a policy of naval expansion. He calculated that early in 1912 we should have 12 ships of the Dreadnought type and Germany would have 13. In view of these figures it was absolutely necessary that next year's programme should show a large expansion. He went on to argue that the two-Power standard ought to be interpreted as a twice one-Power standard. Mr. McKenna argued that there was no reason for the country to be alarmed. We were at present well ahead of Germany in the Navy, and the Dreadnought type, he would undoubtedly be the business of the Admiralty to see that that supremacy was maintained in future years. At the same time he repudiated the suggestion of Mr. Lee that the two-Power standard could be construed to mean twice a one-Power standard. It was useless to build more ships than we really wanted. If we had enough to give us security anything beyond that was waste. Dr. Macnamara maintained that our naval position was one of unassailable supremacy, and that since he had been at the Admiralty he had been filled with despair by the dreadful rivalry which civilised nations were indulging upon themselves.

PROGRESS OF TARIFF REFORM.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tariff Reform League was held at the House of Commons, the chairman, Viscount Ridley, presided. Matters connected with organisation were under consideration. The reports showed considerable activity in all parts of the country, and were of more satisfactory nature. A report of the by-election was also brought before the committee, and it described as a matter for congratulation that, although the efforts made and the expense incurred by the Free Trade organisation at recent by-elections were much greater than those incurred by the Tariff Reformers, the result plainly indicated that there was a strong reaction in favour of Tariff Reform.

NAVAL FRICTION.**STATEMENT BY THE FIRST LORD.**

In the House of Commons a further effort was made to direct attention to differences between highly-placed officers, but the First Lord of the Admiralty refused to be drawn into any disclosure of official matters. The incident arose out of a question by Mr. Bellairs, who asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, in view of the grave disapprobation expressed by the Board of Admiralty to the Rear-Admiral commanding the First Cruiser Squadron, for his signal, reflecting on an order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, whether the Rear-Admiral complied with their lordships' censure by making a written apology to the Commander-in-Chief, and if so, on what date. Mr. McKenna: The incident referred to occurred as far back as November, 1907. The present Board of Admiralty regard it as closed, and consider it inadvisable to answer further questions on the subject. (Cheers.) Mr. Bellairs: May I ask whether, when the Admiralty administered this grave censure, they took any steps to find out if the Rear-Admiral complied with their censure by making a written apology. Mr. McKenna: I cannot accept my hon. friend's statement of the facts as complete. I can only repeat that the Admiralty consider it inadvisable to answer further questions. Mr. Bellairs: I made no statement as to facts; I asked a question which has not been answered.

Nothing Wrong With The Navy.—Subsequently the House discussed the

PARENTAL RIGHTS.**MR. BALFOUR ON THE EDUCATION PROBLEM.**

At a largely attended meeting at the Queen's Hall, in connection with the Parents' League, over which the Marquis of Salisbury presided, Mr. Balfour stated how far the Unionist Party are prepared to go in the settlement of the education question. "When I hear the word compromise or arrangement whispered or talked about in Parliament," Mr. Balfour said, "I always from my heart desire that the aspirations embodied in those words may find a successful issue, but I wait in vain for that clear appreciation of the conditions of the problem which will allow a final settlement possible. Religion must be preserved in the voluntary schools, and the only alternative if we are to alter the present system is to move in the direction of parents' rights, to alter the system so that the parents will feel that they have some responsibility with regard to the religion which is taught to their children, and that the religion shall be the choosing of the parents themselves. **Copper-Templeism.**—If we are going sincerely to endeavour to give the children an effective education in the religion desired by their parents, we have to modify the existing system in voluntary schools, and we have altogether to break down that most anomalous and indefensible arrangement, the Copper-Temple clause in the provided schools. If we wish for a suitable and logical arrangement we shall have to encourage Non-conformist teaching in Church schools

LATCHKEY VOTERS.**CASE IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.**

In the Court of Appeal the case of Kent v. Pittall, popularly known as the latchkey case, was before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Moulton, and Buckley, being an appeal by Mr. G. J. Kent, the Conservative Registration Agent for Devonport, from a decision of the Divisional Court. The question came before the courts as a special case stated by Mr. Bell, the Revising Barrister for the Borough of Devonport. In September, Mr. Kent objected to the names of 1,500 voters being retained on the occupiers' list on the ground that they had not occupied, as owner or tenant, the premises named in the list for 12 months immediately preceding July 15 in that year. The Revising Barrister found as a fact in each case that the house, part of which was alleged to be separately occupied by such persons as a dwelling, was a house known as an ordinary dwelling-house, that the landlord or landlady to whom the rent was paid also resided in the house, and that the landlord or landlady was rated, and paid the rates, for the whole house as a separate tenement. The Revising Barrister, after making inquiry into the common practice of letting in Devonport, held that the prima facie proof of the ground of objection had not been given by Mr. Kent, and he retained the names of the persons objected to on the list, and the question for the court was whether the Barrister was in point of law right in so holding. The Divisional Court decided in favour of the Revising Barrister.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.**HUSBAND WHO KILLED HIS WIFE.**

The first murder appeal under the new Act was heard at the Court of Criminal Appeal, when Matthew Jas. Dods appealed against his conviction for the wilful murder of his wife at Durham Assizes on July 1. Justice Grantham tried the case, and the grounds of the appeal were that the learned judge mis-directed the jury on mis-stating the evidence on material points, and that the evidence of the Crown itself raised a doubt in favour of prisoner. Mr. Fleming, on behalf of appellant, said prisoner was 44 years of age and was a cripple. He married deceased in 1905, she being then a widow and the owner of four or five houses. The married life was not a happy one, because—according to prisoner—of the woman's drinking habits. There were frequent quarrels, and at times the man was heard to threaten the woman.

Burnt to Death.—Prisoner was engaged at the Seven Sisters Colliery as a joner, and, according to counsel, on Feb. 20, the day of the tragedy, the woman had been drinking during the morning. At 2.30 prisoner, according to his story, returned to his home for a smoke, and there he saw his wife in an armchair between the fender and the window, and she said she was drunk. He went out and returned at four o'clock and found her lying in the fender with her head over the burning coals. The fender and her clothes were practically burnt off her body. The doctor who was called expressed the opinion that the woman had not been burnt to death, but said nothing further. Two days later the inquest was held. No medical evidence was called, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was "burnt to death by insufficient evidence to show how she burnt."

Strangled His Wife.—The case for the Crown, continued counsel, was that prisoner went into the house about a quarter past two, pulled down the blinds, and was there till about 2.50. During that time he strangled his wife and then burned her to hide the traces of his crime; and his motive was to get deceased's property, there being at that time a will in his favour. The defence was that the crime which was heard were the cries of a maddened woman who had been drinking. They said that the man was not in the house; that the woman, from motives of economy, had herself raked out the fire; that in sitting down on the fender, as was her custom, she overbalanced herself and fell, and that in doing so she tightened the shawl round her neck; that her clothing caught fire, and that she breathed the products of combustion—carbonic oxide gas.—Justice Darling: Then you say she died from asphyxiation? Yes.—Counsel added that the condition of the woman's brain, owing to her drinking habits, was such that a slight blow would produce insensibility. His submission was that the judge misdirected the jury, not merely in mis-stating the case, but in himself stating to the jury what they would find. Where the issue was one where it was asserted the man was not there, and that issue was supported by three people who were called by the Crown, that did not admit of a verdict in favour of prisoner. **The Appeal Dismissed.**—The court decided to dismiss the appeal. In delivering the decision the Lord Chief Justice said they had given the case most anxious consideration. It might well be that any one of them in addressing a jury in summing up might not have used the exact expressions used by the judge who tried the case, but in his opinion it could not be right to suggest there was any substantial misdirection; and certainly if they were satisfied with the result of the trial they would not think of interfering because they criticised any particular expression. It was, in these cases, most important that the Court of Appeal should be in possession of the grounds on which the case was fought. It was perfectly true that the absence of presence of prisoner in the house between certain times was an important matter, but its importance was mainly this, that if he was not there, then there was strong ground for suggesting that the death was caused by accident and not by deliberate act. If the jury were justified in coming to the conclusion that the death was caused by a deliberate act, then prisoner was the man who did it. Everybody knew the responsibility which judges and juries felt in cases of murder, and having listened to the whole of the arguments, in his judgment no other conclusion could have been arrived at.

The Execution.—The execution of Matthew Jas. Dods, for the murder of his wife at Hamsterley, has been fixed for Tuesday, August 4, at 9 o'clock, at Durham prison.

THE LOST MONTAGU.

When, just over two years ago, the battleship Montagu went ashore at Lundy Island, she first ran across some sunken rocks and tore off one of her propellers. At the time of the salvage operations much time was spent by the divers trying to find the propeller, but without success. The hull was sold to the Cornish Salvage Co. (Ltd.), whose steamers have been at work breaking it up ever since. A few days ago the lost propeller was discovered caught in the anchor. It was blasted to pieces, and subsequently raised.

A CERTAIN CURSE FOR FIVE.—JEROME has cured permanently the very worst cases of Eczema and Psoriasis, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases of eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases. Write today for a free bottle and full particulars to J. W. Jerome, Pharmaceutical Chemist (Dept. B), 25, High Street, London (E.C.4).

THE WEEK IN WESTMINSTER.**Our Naval Strength.**

Those who are firm in the faith that nothing but a Navy of overpowering strength will enable Englishmen to sleep comfortably at nights may, on the whole, congratulate themselves that Monday's debate on the shipbuilding vote was of a reassuring nature. Mr. Arthur Lee's speech for the Opposition put the case clearly, and while his fears as to the effective meeting of German competition in the building of battleships may not have been entirely set at rest, it was generally agreed after the speeches of the First Lord and the lieutenant, Mr. Macnamara, that those who now answer the Admiralty in the House of Commons had a much finer sense of their responsibilities than their attitude when in positions of more freedom and less responsibility would have led one to expect.

In the circumstances it was not surprising that the vote for the naval Services went through at lightning speed. The new First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. McKenna, was able to show with something like convincing figures that we can still maintain our proper supremacy in shipbuilding, and while he uttered a half apology for mentioning Germany he was compelled to confess that that was the country with which we naturally make comparison. Even if Germany realised her hopes in rapid shipbuilding we should, he contended, keep our position in the test year of 1911-12. It was very evident from the admissions made in debate that a big programme of new construction is inevitable next year—a figure of £4,000,000 was mentioned—and Mr. McKenna offered the comforting information that plans are so well advanced that, if necessary, the building of new ships could be begun very early next year.

Finance Bill.

Tuesday and Wednesday spent in discussing the Finance Bill, only served to emphasise the enormous resources of the Government in dealing with the finances of the country, and the shiftless and haphazard way in which they are seeking to make professions square with policy. Poor Mr. Lloyd-George was bombarded from all quarters for concessions; while almost within earshot the Prime Minister was being accused of betraying the Radical party. When the members of the present Government were ready enough to talk about the blessings of a free breakfast table; but when Mr. Snowden, with merciless insistence, asked them to fulfil promises and reduce the tea duty from 5d. to 3d., the only answer was that "we can't afford it." Throwing up his hands in financial horror, the Secretary to the Treasury drew a lurid picture. Why, instead of a surplus, as the Budget showed, of £245,000, this one proposal alone would mean a deficit of £2,000,000!

Pensions and the Rates.

And a pretty little piece of humbug was revealed in connection with the new scheme by which the county councils are in future to collect dog, gun, and game licenses, and so forth. True, a sum of money has been set aside to defray the most of the cost, but in many parts of the country the local authority will lose on the transaction. This little plan has been devised to set free the inland Revenue officers to work the Old Age Pensions business, and as Viscount Hemsley very plainly said, "it looks very much like a piece of political trickery, by means of which the Government were throwing a certain portion of the cost of the scheme on the rates." Mr. Lloyd-George tried to make out that the Radicals were only following an idea originated by the Unionist Government, but Mr. A. Chamberlain retorted that the late Government acted on the advice of the Treasury officials that the plan would not work and dropped it.

The Point of the P.M.G.

Undoubtedly, the most interesting feature of Thursday's sitting was the Postmaster-General's statement of the work of the great department over which he presides. Mr. Sydney Burton has never been suspected of humour. Indeed, he is generally regarded as one of the many unimaginative members of the Government. He surprised the members, and I should also imagine surprised himself, by the lightness of his touch in dealing with the operations of St. Martin's-le-Grand. What is more he made the House laugh. A funny Postmaster-General! It was a delight as well as a surprise. He told how his department had benefited by the lamerician craze, and almost shed crocodile tears at the thought that it was all over. The normal number of 6d. postal orders in six months was between 700,000 and 800,000; the Limericks sent it up to over 11,000,000. No harm was looking out to discover "a harmless new craze which would pass the scrutiny of the anti-smuggling League and the Manchester Watch Committee." Who will help him in the task?

Gullotine Madness.

Surely never was more effective use made of quotation of an opponent's speech than by Mr. Balfour on Friday afternoon in answering the Government's latest exhibition of guillotine madness. The motion was the resolution for curtailing discussion on the Licensing Bill, for which only two days of the summer session are to be allowed, the remainder of the discussion being reserved to the autumn sittings. Mr. Asquith denounced Mr. Balfour's Government for closing their Licensing Bill four days ago when it had been already six days in Committee. This motion was now proposed before they had reached Committee at all, and the Government were giving to the first clause, which (said Mr. Balfour) was to take away the whole of the profits of the licensed trade at the end of 14 years, less time for discussion than was given four years ago to debate on the guillotine resolution. The present Government are using the closure with a ruthlessness never before dreamed of. No wonder Mr. Bottomley in a witty speech described members as marionettes.

"THE PEOPLE'S" M.P.

PILING UP THE BURDEN.**SIGNOR ASQUITHINI AND HIS MUCH-ENDURING DOG.**

naval shipbuilding vote in Committee of Supply, and at the conclusion of his speech Mr. Arthur Lee, late Civil Lord of the Admiralty, referred to the dimensions to which attention had lately been directed. He remarked, amid cheers: "There is nothing whatever wrong with the Navy as a whole. There has been only one point upon which at the present moment there is any anxiety. I do not propose to discuss that now, but I hope I may be permitted on this last occasion in the session to express the confidence which I am sure we all feel that the Government are fully alive to this serious matter, that they can be relied upon to handle it with tact, impartiality, and, above all, with firmness, and that, in whatever action they may find it necessary to take in the interests both of the Navy and the nation, I believe they are assured in advance not only of the support but the thanks of all political parties, and of everyone who cares deeply for the reputation of the finest Service in the world."

LORD MAYOR'S CRIPPLES' FUND.

A Reuter telegram from Berck-sur-Mer says: Sir Wm. Treloar, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and Sir Wm. Dunn visited the hospital and establishments for children at Berck-Plage, which they inspected with a view to the establishment of a similar institution in the environs of London in connection with the Lord Mayor's Cripples' Fund. Dr. Calet conducted them over the buildings.

COSTLY LEGISLATION.

"I believe, Mr. Chairman, that these proceedings cost 10s. a second," said Sir Wm. Bull at a recent meeting of the Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons on the Port of London Bill, when the members were debating how much longer they should sit. Sir Wm. Bull's estimate, calculating the day at four hours, makes the cost £30 a minute, £1,800 an hour, or £7,200 a day. If the Committee only sits nine days more, as proposed, the total number of sittings will be 22, and the cost will amount, at £7,200 a day, to £158,400.

where the Nonconformist parents desire, and allow effective denominational teaching in the board schools. If we want the teaching to succeed, it is desirable to have teachers who will teach it. There must, however, be some kind of veto by the parents upon the selection of a teacher who is to teach their children religion. That appears to me practicable, and, if practicable, I am sure it is just. **Religious Intestines.**—These proposals are in harmony with the highest religious instincts of the country, which favour no denomination above any other denomination. They give equal justice alike to the Jew and the most rigid scrutiny and the most pitiless logical investigation. Whether the children are Nonconformists, Roman Catholics, or Jews, they would be educated in that conception of the great religious truths which essentially lies at the root of all that is best in civilisation."

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Grounds of Objection.

Mr. Foote, K.C., in opening the appellant's case, said that it was some time since the case had been sent back to be re-stated by order of the court, and the case had since been before the Divisional Court on the re-stated case. What the Revising Barrister had done in the present case was to retain on the list the names of about 1,500 persons as occupiers of dwelling-houses with the full ordinary franchise. They were objected to on the ground that they did not occupy separate dwelling-houses, but were really lodgers, and the barristers retained them all and ruled that there was no evidence that they were lodgers. After some discussion their lordships decided that the case had been insufficiently stated by the Revising Barrister, and sent it back to him so that he should answer certain questions specifically left to him by the court. It was arranged, subject to the convenience of counsel, that the appeal should be resumed next Wednesday, and that the Revising Barrister should be asked to attend the court on that occasion.

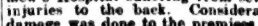
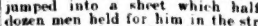
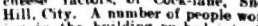
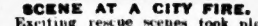
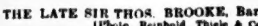
A POLITICAL PARADOX.

Last month saw four more Peers added to the Upper House, Liberals all, of course—at present. But how long, quiescent "The Review" asks, will they remain Liberal? A query is justified when we look over the melancholy list of Peers created by Liberal Governments who now vote with the Opposition. It is one of the paradoxes of time that the democratisation of the franchise was accompanied by the revival of the monarchy, and that the return of the most Radical House of Commons on record has made the Conservative Upper Chamber the absolute arbiter of legislation—other than financial.

Judgment 3d., costs 6s., was the result of a case at Clerkenwell County Court.

LIGHT SENTENCE IN STRANGE BIGAMY CASE.

marked "HNO'S FUGITIV DAILY. WITHOUT -
the sincerest form of flattery-IMITATION."



£20,000 BAIL FOR MR. SIEVIER

MORE SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE BY MR. JOEL.

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS IN COURT.

PROSECUTOR TELLS OF AN AMAZING INTERVIEW WITH MURRAY.

There were rousing cheers and a heavy artillery of stamping feet raised clouds of dust in Bow-st. Police Court when, after committing Mr. Robert Sievier for trial on the charge of attempting to obtain £5,000 from Mr. J. B. Joel by threats, the magistrate, Mr. Marshall, announced that he was prepared to grant bail. Magistrate, however, and policemen vainly endeavoured to silence the demonstrations of Mr. Sievier's friends, who stood six deep at the back of the court, but the shouting grew even wilder when Mr. Chas. Wm. Blacklock, of Kilburn—one of the principal proprietors of Bradshaw's Guide—and Maj. Harry Jasper Wynne, who is staying at the Hotel Chatham, Regent-st., stepped out from the wedged mass of men and declared themselves willing to become Mr. Sievier's sureties in the sum of £5,000 each. Mr. Blacklock and Maj. Selwyn were not the only persons in court who offered themselves as sureties. There was, indeed, a rush of would-be sureties.

£20,000 Bail.

Mr. Sievier's personal surety was fixed at £10,000, the total sum thus amounting to £20,000. When Mr. Sievier was formally committed he was asked what answer he had to make to the charges brought against him. He replied, "I am in the hands of my counsel," and added, in a deliberate voice, "I reserve my defence."—I am making my application for bail. Mr. Shearman, K.C.—who, with Mr. Muir, defended—declared "the whole case rests on an accomplice," to which the magistrate replied, "Oh, but there is some corroboration."—The trial is expected to take place at the next Sessions at the Central Criminal Court. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., M.P., has been retained as leading counsel for Mr. J. B. Joel, the prosecutor, while Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., M.P., will act as leading counsel for Mr. Sievier. The evidence throughout was full of exciting incidents and dramatic relations. Perhaps the most remarkable episode of all was the calm, unemotional interview he had with Dan Murray, the prizefighter who, Mr. Sievier suggested, was paid by Mr. Joel to throw a fight for him. "It was the night of a dinner-party at my house," said Mr. Joel, "and my attention was attracted by a man in the hall. He went into the hall to see what the disturbance was, and I saw there Lancaster, the butler, and Murray." "What did Murray do?" asked Mr. Gill, K.C.

Interview with Dan Murray.

"I asked Lancaster why he had admitted him," Mr. Joel continued, "in the same cold, passionless voice. 'He said he opened the door in answer to a ring, and Murray pushed him on one side and entered the house. Murray said to me, 'I want to see you. His manner was so fully violent, that he was using very bad language. He went down the passage towards the door of my room by himself. When he got inside he said, 'I have done the job, and I want money to get away. I thought the man was mad, and said, 'You will get no money from me. I don't want any more to do with you. He replied, 'I'll serve you the same as I have served Sievier,' all the time making use of the most awful language. He said he would 'put my light out,' and that sort of thing. I went to get up to touch the bell, and he said, 'I'll brain you if you do not smash everything in the room in five minutes. I was full of many valuable things.'—'Were there pictures and things worth many pounds?' inquired counsel. 'Yes,' answered Mr. Joel. 'He looked like doing what he said.'"

"Awful" Language.

"He was using violent language?" "Awful," I asked him what he wanted. 'I said, £200. I gave him £25, all I had in my pocket, and suggested that he should call the next day for more. At the time he was in that room what was your condition? I hardly knew what I was doing. For the first time in my life I was frightened. I was scared to death. About how long was he there? About a quarter of an hour. Did he then go away? Yes. The recital of this adventure amused Mr. Sievier considerably. At one stage he threw up his hands and burst out laughing. "When did Murray call upon you first?" asked counsel. The first week in November, 1904," replied Mr. Joel. "Was he a man you either knew or had ever seen?" No. "What did he say? Something about an article which had appeared in a paper. He told me he had a quarrel with Sievier and was going to give him a good hiding—would I give him something for himself. I told him he must not talk to me like that, touched the bell, and told my servant to show him out."

Another interview.

"Did you give your butler instructions regarding him? Never to admit him again?" You remember a night when you were coming home in December, were you in company with a friend?" inquired counsel. "Yes," replied Mr. Joel. "Up to the time we were opening the door with a latchkey had you seen Murray? No. When you opened the door, what happened? He slipped into the hall, and said he must see me. It was most urgent. I took him to my room, my friend waiting for me in another room. He told me a most piteous tale. His wife was dying, and he owed £8 or £9 rent. I gave him £10, and told him never to show his face there again." "On the following day did you receive a telegram signed 'Dan'?" counsel asked. "I did," replied Mr. Joel. "Did you know the name of

Dan? I did not.—Is there the slightest foundation for suggesting that you ever told the man to do anything to Sievier? There is not.—Mr. Joel declared that Murray said he would go away from the country if money was given to him, and left an address to which it could be forwarded. Mr. Joel requested a friend of his, Mr. Falk, to "pay the money."

"Diabolical Attack."

Mr. Gill then read an article from "The Winning Post" of Dec. 10, which said:—I regret that I cannot at this moment state that full descriptive answer to the hundreds of inquirers who have kindly called personally or communicated with me by letter or telegram seeking to learn further as to a distinctly and sensational episode which occurred this week. The article referred to "one of the most diabolical attacks ever known in the City." Mr. Joel said that after he had seen his solicitor, Det. Insp. Littlechild was engaged to make some inquiries about Mr. Sievier and his whereabouts. On Dec. 13 Murray made a statement to Mr. Abraham in his presence. "What did he say?" asked Mr. Gill. Mr. Shearman objected, and said that Mr. Gill wanted corroboration he should call Murray. "I am not likely to ask any one employed by Sievier," retorted Mr. Gill. Mr. Sievier at once rose in the



MR. J. B. JOEL.

dock, and, striking the dock rails, exclaimed loudly, "It is not true. You have no right to say that. He was never employed by me. It is a deliberate lie!"

Talk of £250,000.

"The magistrate allowed the question, and Mr. Joel answered, 'Murray declared he was employed by Sievier at £10 a week, and that Sievier told him that if he could succeed by any means in obtaining money from me it would be worth £250,000 to give him £25,000 out of the £250,000.' Mr. Joel added, 'He also said he had taken the £10 note he had received from me to Mr. Sievier, who had given him gold for it.' An interesting story of his association with Kimberley in March, 1904, was related by Mr. Joel. 'You that time said you were 20 years of age,' suggested counsel. 'Yes,' replied Mr. Joel. 'Had you recently started in business as a diamond dealer? Yes.—As a dealer, did you keep a register of the diamonds you bought and sold? Yes.—In regard to diamonds of a value less than £100, are those purchases recorded as purchases of parcels of diamonds? Yes.—In regard to diamonds of the value of £100 or over, would such a purchase be separately recorded? Yes.—At the end of each month must a dealer make a return to an inspector of sales and purchases? Yes.'

Remarkable Diamond.

"In March, 1884, did you sell a diamond through a broker—a man named Harris? Yes.—Was that diamond in a parcel? Yes.—At that time of 'one was it?' inquired counsel. 'It was a funny colour—rather an extraordinary-looking stone,' returned Mr. Joel. 'Was that stone subsequently the subject of an inquiry? Yes.—In your opinion, was the stone worth more than £100? No.—At what price was it sold by Harris to a man named Hertz? £200.—Mr. Joel said he recorded the sale by the broker to Hertz in his register as the sale of a stone for more than £100. After he had made his return he was sent for by Mr. Fry, the chief of police, and was questioned as to his entry of the purchase. He gave his explanation, which was not accepted. 'Was some relative of yours sent for?' asked Mr. Gill. 'Yes, my brother,' retorted Mr. Joel. 'Were you bailed? Yes.—Were you then summoned with regard to your failure to make this entry in your register? I was.—Were you committed for trial? Yes.—On bail? Yes.—Did you appear to take your trial? Yes.—The trial, declared Mr. Joel, occupied several weeks, and expert witnesses were called. After the trial had gone on some time the question was raised by the judge as to the form of the indictment, which was quashed.

Abandoned again in regard to the same charge in different form?

asked Mr. Gill. "Yes," said Mr. Joel. "And, of course, bailed? Yes; two in £1,000 each.—Had this matter affected your health? Very much, indeed. And, of course, stopped your business? Entirely. Was the second trial fixed for May 27? It was.—You did not appear to take your trial on May 27? No. I have never been there since.—From the time 'The Winning Post' was started down to the present time have you been described as a buyer of stolen diamonds and a thief of the worst description?" asked counsel. "I have," agreed Mr. Joel. Mr. Gill read an extract from the issue of March 24, 1906, which described Mr. Joel as "an illicit diamond buyer and robber of the worst type," and as a "sneaking thief."

"Fugitive from Justice." The paragraph continued:—This miscreant was the worst kind of criminal. He finished from committing these robberies himself, which waited a certain amount of courage to perform. He is today wanted to serve a long term of imprisonment in South Africa. He is today a fugitive from justice. He is today a partner in Barnato Bros.

"Is that a fair sample of what you have had for four years?" asked Mr. Gill. Mr. Joel assented. "It has repeatedly been said in this paper that your fortune was derived from buying stolen diamonds," said Mr. Gill. "Yes, it has," returned Mr. Joel. "In regard to your place in the country has it been said that you bought that out of the proceeds of stolen diamonds? It has.—In 1886, had you got any means? No.—Were you left money by your brother, Woolf? Yes.—Were you left money by your uncle, Barney Barnato? Yes.—Before you were made a partner in Barnato Bros. were you employed in the firm? Yes."

In the "Police Gazette."

"Except for the purchase of the produce of the De Beers mine did Barnato Bros. deal in diamonds at all. No.—Did the De Beers Co. sell all their output to what is called the Diamond Syndicate? Yes. Were your uncle and two brothers governors and directors of De Beers? Yes.—Until more than 20 years ago had you not known there had been an advertisement in the 'Police Gazette'?" No, I did not.—The incident you have described is that the sole charge made against you? The only one. Counsel referred to a Mr. Cubitt Cooke who had called on Mr. Joel. "He was an exhibitor of hackneys," said Mr. Joel, "and I myself was particularly interested in hackneys at one time. Mr. Cubitt Cooke managed my hackneys for me." "Did you often see him in reference to that?" inquired Mr. Gill. "Yes," said Mr. Joel, "often." He has been described as a publican who has dined at your house. When at your house did he dine with you? He has been there on business and alone.—Is there any shadow of foundation for the suggestion that Murray dined with you? None.—Were you present on Nov. 13 when Murray made a full statement to your solicitor, Mr. Abraham? I was.—You know that the fact that he had done this was communicated to Mr. Sievier's solicitors? Yes."

Hidden Detective.

Chief Insp. Drew was recalled, and related what he heard when he concealed himself in Mr. Joel's house, and listened to a conversation between Mr. Mills and Mr. Joel. The whole business, he said, was first brought to the notice of Scotland Yard on June 25. He went to Mr. Joel's house in Grosvenor-sq. He concealed himself in such a way as to be able both to see and hear what took place in Mr. Joel's private room. "At about 6.15 Mr. Joel entered accompanied by Mr. Mills," said the inspector. "Mr. Joel said to Mills, 'What have you done?' Mills took out of an inside pocket a sheet of paper which he handed to Mr. Joel, saying, 'This was coming out about you this week.' Mr. Joel read it aloud. It was a description of Isaac Joel, who was wanted in South Africa. I afterwards saw it." "Was anything said about a woodcut?" asked counsel. "Yes," replied the inspector. Mills said to Mr. Joel, Sievier was going to put your woodcut

Between Two Murderers.

Mr. Joel asked if Mr. Mills had the letter, and Mr. Mills handed it to him. Mr. Joel read this letter aloud. Mills said, "It is a dirty bit of business. He is a villainous scoundrel." Mr. Joel said the letter did not contain a promise to abstain from further attacks; he would like to have that put in. Mr. Mills said he was sure that Sievier would put it in. Mr. Joel said, "I suppose you want a cheque, and Mr. Mills assented. Mr. Joel sat down at a table, wrote in his cheque-book, and tore out a cheque which he handed to Mills. Then they both left the room. At about 7.15 Mr. Joel and Mr. Mills came into the room again. Mr. Drew continued, "Mr. Joel asked him if he had got the letter altered and Mr. Mills handed the letter to him, saying, 'Yes.' Mr. Joel read it aloud, and said to him, 'You don't mind me having a copy of this?' No. Certainly; if you give it to me I will read it to you," replied Mr. Mills. Mr. Mills then took the letter from Mr. Joel and read it aloud while Mr. Joel wrote in a parcel. After this had been done Mr. Joel inquired, 'What shall we do with this; should I seal it down?' Mr. Sievier Arrested.

Mr. Mills said, 'Seal it down, and give it to me and I will see you a safe so that it can be found if necessary so that it should be wanted.' Mr. Joel said to Mills, 'Do you mind giving me that about me coming out between two murderers?' Mills replied, 'Certainly not.' He put his hand into his pocket, took out the document, and handed it to Mr. Joel. Both then left the room, and a few minutes afterwards Mr. Joel and his solicitor, Mr. Abraham, came into the room. I came out from my place of concealment. After describing Mr. Sievier's arrest, the inspector said: "On June 29 I went to 'The Winning Post' office in Essex-st. armed with a search warrant. In a safe I found three pictures of one of the men named Hertz. It was taken from 'The Police Gazette,' and had a mountainous pencilled in." Does 'The Police Gazette' contain the matter which is in the document left at Grosvenor-sq. on the day you proceeded there? asked counsel. "Yes," replied Mr. Drew.—Is that picture you found the woodcut there? Of the woodcut of Isaac Joel.

The Warrant for Mr. Joel.

On that page are three pictures of two other men? Yes.—Are they wanted on charges of embezzlement? Yes.—It is not right to say his picture appeared in "The Police Gazette" between two murderers? There is no one wanted for murder on that side of the page at all.—Was there ever in existence in this country a warrant against Mr. Joel? I can find no trace of it. Mr. Shearman opened his cross-examination with a

question regarding the search warrant.—You obtained the search warrant on the sworn deposition that you hoped to find the proceeds of the offence at 'The Winning Post' office?" he said. "Yes," acknowledged Mr. Drew.—Before you executed it did you see Mr. Knight of Messrs. Wontner and Sons? I saw him before I completed the search.—After I had begun it.—When you did see him did he show you Mr. Sievier's pass-book, showing what had become of the money? He showed certain figures, which he said were the proceeds of the £5,000.—After you had seen the pass-book did you expect to find any of the proceeds at 'The Winning Post' office? Yes, I saw there was £300 paid to 'The Winning Post.'"

Where He Hid.

—Do you say the only object of continuing the search was to try and find that £300? Yes.—Did you turn over and inspect a large number of documents to see what they were? I inspected a large number of documents.—The court rocked with laughter when Mr. Shearman said he was curious to know where Mr. Drew was hiding in Mr. Joel's house. "Were you behind a statue or behind a picture, or where was it?" he demanded. "I was in between the partition boards dividing two rooms," replied Mr. Drew.—It was not necessary to be disguised, because you were concealed? No. There was a hole made in the partition to enable me to hear the conversation.—Counsel dryly expressed the hope that the hiding place was both roomy and airy, and asked: "Could you see the documents?" "The wall was covered with thick plush, and a rent was made in the seam," replied Mr. Drew. Mr. Drew added that between the two conversations with Mr. Mills Mr. Joel spoke to him through the rent



MR. HAZLETON AND HIS FRIEND IN THE IRISH KILT.

in the plush, and he suggested that Mr. Joel should obtain the documents.

Museum Records.

Henry Mark Mayhew, a librarian at the British Museum, produced a record of the name of R. S. Sievier, Savoy-mansions, W.C., who, on March 11, 1906, inspected the Cameron Highlanders in kilts in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, and I fail to see why the national dress of Ireland may not be worn under similar conditions by visitors to the Upper House."

Black Rod Surprised.

Of course, the official referred to is Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, Guelphian Usher of the Black Rod, who summons the "faithful Commons" to the Upper Chamber at the opening and closing of Parliament, and is responsible for the maintenance of decorum "below the Bar" when the House of Lords is sitting. Sir Henry, it may be asked, is astonished at the conduct attributed to him. It is perfectly true that he was struck with the peculiar costume of the visitor, and asked an attendant who he was and who was introducing him. This information was promptly forthcoming, but there the matter ended. Sir Henry Stephenson is not conscious of having authorized any representation to be made either to Mr. Hazleton or his friend.

ON HER MAJESTY VOYAGE.

NEW STEAMER WRECKED NEAR BEACHY HEAD.

While on a voyage westwards down the Channel and rounding Beachy Head a new steamer, bound for Constantinople on her maiden trip, was wrecked. A huge wave dashed through the fore-hatch and filled the bunker forward, sinking the vessel at the bow and raising her stern out of the water. The propeller failed to grip, and the rudder became useless. Being unmanageable the vessel drifted towards land, when, within five hundred yards of the shore, and about three hundred yards west of the new Beachy Head Lighthouse, she foundered. Beachy Head and Blyth Gap coastguards sent up signals, and the Newhaven lifeboat put out to the rescue. Six of the crew came ashore in their own boat, but the captain, a London man named Harding, did not leave his vessel until a minute or two before she went down, and he was brought on board the lifeboat by a lifeline. The steamer, which was named B. 26, was built on the Thames for passenger service in Salonian waters, and was fitted up with awnings and other contrivances suitable for a hot climate. The upper part was washed completely away, and only the funnel and the masts are now visible from the shore.

"HOME COMFORTS" A GOOD FOUNDATION is a new serial story, "Sir Richard Scramble," by Mr. Max Pemberton, begins to-day on page 2.

THE IRISH KILT.

INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Something more may, or may not, be heard of an incident which occurred in the House of Lords. Mr. Ed. Hazleton, the Nationalist member of Parliament for North Galway, was visited at the House of Commons by a young Irish friend, who, according to his wont, was attired in Celtic costume—saffron-coloured kilt, stockings, and vest, black coat, and buckled shoes. In the lobby of the Lower Chamber the visitor attracted a considerable amount of attention, but it was explained that his garb was essentially Irish as the Highland costume is Scottish, and no further comment was passed. The intention of the pair was to take tea on the terrace, but as they had a quarter of an hour to spare they thought they would utilise the time by visiting the House of Lords. According to the statement of Mr. Hazleton, "as they were coming out an attendant called him aside, and said that Black Rod thought it was 'not proper' to introduce a visitor in such attire."

Mr. Hazleton's Threat.

Mr. Hazleton added: "As I did not wish to create any trouble, I said nothing at the time, but afterwards I wrote to Black Rod, and asked him upon what grounds objection was taken to the dress my friend was wearing. I really cannot understand why there should be any objection. It is a dress that is quite commonly worn in Ireland. Some of the aldermen of the Corporation of Dublin wear it, and nothing is thought of it. I do not intend to let the matter drop."



MR. HAZLETON AND HIS FRIEND IN THE IRISH KILT.

until I have had some satisfactory explanation. Failing this I shall raise the question on the vote for the salaries of the officers of the House of Lords. I have seen officers of the Cameron Highlanders in kilts in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, and I fail to see why the national dress of Ireland may not be worn under similar conditions by visitors to the Upper House."

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RIVALS IN LOVE.

CHALLENGE TO A DUEL AND ITS SEQUEL.

A young woman's preference for a rival and a challenge to duel on the principal items in a case heard at the Liverpool police court, where a youth named John Brownie was charged with having been drunk and in possession of loaded firearms. Mr. Sefton Park. Mr. Duder, prosecuting, said he understood prisoner was prepared to plead guilty to being in possession of loaded firearms. What seemed to have happened was that there were three boys of about 18 years of age and two girls. Prisoner seemed to have imagined himself to be in love with one of the girls, and she seemed to have given preference to one of the other lads. Prisoner went to a public house in Lark-lane and there obtained some drink. He then went to Sefton Park, met his rival, and challenged him to fight.

A Duel with Revolvers.

The other lad refused to fight, and apparently in a scuffle the revolver went off. When arrested by Det. Claxton, who happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time, prisoner said, "I will do it if I get two years. I went to Lark-lane to a public-house, and got some drink. What the officer said is quite true. I saw Brownie suggested that prisoner might be bound over on sureties to be of good behaviour. Mr. Stewart: That is the course I wish to take.—Mr. Madden (defending) was about to address the court, when Mr. Stewart said he ought to speak to his client. He seemed to be treating the whole thing as a huge joke. If he was to regard these proceedings as a continuation of the joke he would probably find himself in a far worse position."

Pistol Practice.

Mr. Madden said there was, no doubt, something between prisoner and this girl, and he was annoyed to find her with someone else. He wished to repudiate the idea that he had got the revolvers for the purpose which was suggested.—Mr. Stewart: I have him on my word for being drunk in possession of these firearms, and that is the only thing I am to deal with him for.—Mr. Madden said he wanted to make it clear to the court that prisoner had no intention at all of doing harm. He had been carrying the revolver for some time, and had been going in for pistol practice. He belonged to a very respectable family.—Prisoner was cautioned as to his future behaviour, and bound over in two sureties of £10.

HIS FATAL CHOICE.

GET WISDOM OR A ROPE TO HANG YOURSELF.

Remarkable evidence was given at an inquest at Southgate on a man named J. Anderson, who had been employed by a firm of ladies' boot-makers in Oxford-st., London. A witness said he was riding through a wood at Southgate, when his horse shied at some object, which was found to be the body of a deceased hanging from a cherry tree. Inquiries showed that deceased had lived with a police officer at Hampstead, and was a most learned and studious man. He could speak several languages, and was a devoted student of Greek and Latin.—The coroner stated that the officer had searched deceased's boots, and found the body of a very classical nature. One by Socrates was found in his pocket, and this passage was marked: "Get wisdom or a rope to hang yourself."—The coroner remarked that it was a great pity that a man of such high intellect and attainments should have destroyed his life. The only conclusion he could come to was that deceased felt he was not learning wisdom fast enough.—Deceased was believed to have come from Copenhagen.—The verdict was suicide whilst of unsound mind.

"ABANDONED FELLOW."

JUDGE'S CONDEMNATION OF A THIEF.

At the Warwick Assizes, Geo. Hooper, 28, groom, was convicted of stealing a ring at Leamington, and he also admitted having stolen a watch and a pair of trousers. Judge said prisoner was a thoroughly abandoned fellow. He was discharged from the Army with ignominy, and he had a long list of convictions against him. He had several times been sentenced to long terms of hard labour with police supervision, and he would now go to penal servitude for five years. In dealing with this sentence his lordship reminded prisoner that he left good employment, and deserted his wife and family, and there was a strong suspicion that he had tried either to seduce another young woman or to bigamously marry her.

OTHER OFFENCES.

Prisoner denied that he left his wife and family, stating that she left him because he was out of employment. As for the second woman, he knew that he was a married man, and had seen a photograph of him and his son.—Supt. Ravenhall said the girl stated that prisoner represented himself as a single man.—Prisoner: Then let her prove it.—The Judge: I'm not going to have that girl humiliated by calling her into the witness-box, if that is what you mean.—Supt. Ravenhall added that he had a warrant for prisoner from Hands-worth, where he was wanted for an offence similar to the one of which he had been convicted, and the authorities desired his lordship to take that into consideration.—The judge said he could not do that as prisoner had not been convicted of the offence.

ISLE OF WIGHT CRUISE.

A special train left Waterloo yesterday conveying a large party of members of Parliament, of both Houses, Government officials, foreign representatives in London, and a number of ladies, who had accepted the invitation of Mr. O. Philipp, M.P. (chairman), and the other directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. for a cruise from Southampton round the Isle of Wight in the company's new steamer Astoria, which has recently been placed on the E.M.S.P. service to South America. The party returned to town last night.

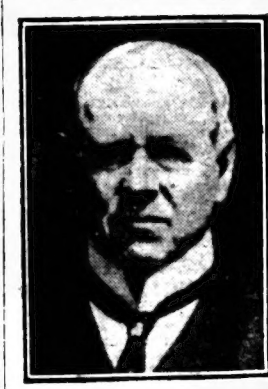
KING'S COACHMAN.

FAMOUS ROYAL SERVANT TO RETIRE.

A famous, dignified, and respected figure is about to disappear from the life of his Majesty's Court in the person of Mr. Wm. Blyth, who for no fewer than 30 years has been King Edward's state coachman. After this long and faithful service Mr. Blyth has decided to retire, with King Edward's regretful permission. Though few would think it from his soldierly, alert bearing and still handsome features, Mr. Blyth is now in his 71st year, and has held the ribbons over half a century. Altogether, indeed, he gives one the impression of being not only a fine old coachman, but a fine old gentleman. In a talk at Buckingham Palace the retiring state coachman confessed to not a little pardonable pride in the fact that all through his service under King Edward he had never had an accident. "That is not to say, however," he added, "that my tenure of the reins has been without any driving incidents, some of which my Majesty would remember well enough were I to recall them."

A Long Career.

As for Mr. Blyth's reminiscences of Royal and other notable folk, they would probably fill volumes. He began his career, 36 years ago, as coachman to a Prime Minister, the late Earl of Derby—"the Rupert of debate." Since then he has been coachman to several distinguished noblemen of the passing generation, but never to a commoner. At the time of Mr. Blyth's entry into King Edward's household, as State coachman, in succession to Mr. Knight, his Majesty was, of course, Prince of Wales. The Marlborough House stables were under Mr. Blyth's entire control from the first, and King Edward's confidence in his management has been as complete as it has been amply justified. Many is the memorable ceremonial at which Mr. Blyth has played a conspicuous part. Naturally enough the more joyous



MR. WILLIAM BLYTH.

functions are the ones he likes to remember best. Such are the marriage of the Prince of Wales, of the Duke of Connaught, of the Duchess of Roxburg, and of the Queen of Norway—all of whom he drove upon their wedding day.

A Great Favourite.

As may be supposed, Mr. Blyth is a great favourite with the members of the Royal Family themselves, many of whom he has watched grow up from babyhood. He has innumerable souvenirs which he prizes intensely, including several gifts from King Edward himself. With it all, there is just one little touch of pathos in the circumstances of Mr. Blyth's resignation, namely, that for full state processions there will be no Royal coachman at all in future. The truth is that since Queen Victoria's last traditionally drawn 16 Royal coach has been ridden by postillions. There will still, however, be needed a responsible and skilful servant for levees and other semi-state functions, where Mr. Blyth's successor will have a chance at any rate of doing his duty faithfully. Mr. Blyth repudiates altogether the possibility of the motor-car asserting itself, so far as state ceremonial is concerned.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

SHOCKING BEHAVIOUR OF A SCHOOLBOY.

A shocking story of juvenile depravity was told at Guildford Assizes when a boy, only 14 years of age, named Mr. Hayes, was charged with an attempted criminal assault on a seven-year-old girl, Emily Preston, at Tatsfield.—The child said accused spoke to her outside of Tatsfield School, and afterwards she saw him in a wood close by, where he interfered with her. A constable was called, and the boy fled. A constable followed the boy, and he was seen following the girl as she was at home minding the father's poultry.—The father of the boy supported his son's story, and jury found him guilty of an attempted assault, and on the father promising to get him away from the girl, he was bound over to come up for judgment if called upon.

VICAR USED CRUTCH.

Which Brought Him Relief from Affliction.—A Vicar and Parsonage-Tenant, Mr. J. H. Blyth, who has been suffering from a long illness, has been cured of his complaint by the use of a crutch. He is now able to walk, and is in good health. He is a member of the Church of England, and is a devoted follower of the teachings of Jesus Christ. He is a man of great piety and charity, and is well known in his parish. He is now 65 years of age, and has been a vicar for 15 years. He is a man of great energy and determination, and is always ready to do his duty. He is a man of great faith, and is always ready to trust in God. He is a man of great love, and is always ready to help those in need. He is a man of great wisdom, and is always ready to give advice. He is a man of great courage, and is always ready to stand up for the right. He is a man of great strength, and is always ready to do his duty. He is a man of great honor, and is always ready to live by his principles. He is a man of great integrity, and is always ready to tell the truth. He is a man of great honesty, and is always ready to do what is right. He is a man of great kindness, and is always ready to help those in need. He is a man of great compassion, and is always ready to forgive those who have wronged him. He is a man of great patience, and is always ready to wait for the Lord. He is a man of great humility, and is always ready to serve others. He is a man of great gentleness, and is always ready to speak the word of life. He is a man of great meekness, and is always ready to be gentle to all men. He is a man of great self-control, and is always ready to keep his passions under control. He is a man of great purity, and is always ready to keep his heart clean. He is a man of great peace, and is always ready to be at peace with all men. He is a man of great joy, and is always ready to rejoice in the Lord. He is a man of great hope, and is always ready to have confidence in the future. He is a man of great love, and is always ready to love the Lord and his neighbor. He is a man of great faith, and is always ready to trust in the Lord. He is a man of great courage, and is always ready to stand up for the Lord. He is a man of great strength, and is always ready to do the Lord's will. He is a man of great honor, and is always ready to live by the Lord's principles. He is a man of great integrity, and is always ready to tell the Lord's truth. He is a man of great honesty, and is always ready to do the Lord's will. He is a man of great kindness, and is always ready to help the Lord's people. He is a man of great compassion, and is always ready to forgive the Lord's people. He is a man of great patience, and is always ready to wait for the Lord. He is a man of great humility, and is always ready to serve the Lord's people. He is a man of great gentleness, and is always ready to speak the Lord's word. He is a man of great meekness, and is always ready to be gentle to the Lord's people. He is a man of great self-control, and is always ready to keep his passions under control. He is a man of great purity, and is always ready to keep his heart clean for the Lord. He is a man of great peace, and is always ready to be at peace with the Lord's people. He is a man of great joy, and is always ready to rejoice in the Lord's will. He is a man of great hope, and is

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WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.
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CRITERION THEATRE.
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THE MOULDER.
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NEW THEATRE.
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GALE THEATRE.
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harvest of mutual good will, alike in Canada and in Europe, of which the gallant men who shed it never dreamed.

And what of Canada, the great Dominion of Canada herself? Truly we may say she is about to celebrate the anniversary of her birth in circumstances which give splendid promise of the performance of her ultimate maturity. Canada is advancing by leaps and bounds. Her marvellous natural resources mark her out, infallibly, as the granary of the world that is to be. Her vast territories invite immigration to a practically boundless extent. There is, in short, no visible limit to Canada's future possibilities. Canada is plainly destined to play a part in the history of the Twentieth Century as great as that played by the United States in the Nineteenth. And that part will, with the blessing of Heaven, be played as that of the United States might have been if British Statesmanship had been equal to its task, under the British flag. Canadians, French as well as British, are loyal to the core, and the Motherland can rest assured that she has a true and loving daughter in the nation which is now about to celebrate the anniversary of its birth.

THE PEMBROKESHIRE RESULT.

So low have the fortunes of the Radical Government sunk in the constituencies that there must needs be a sensation of profound relief among its supporters at the fact that Mr. Koch has managed to hold Pembroke for his party. It is true that the Radical majority has been reduced by eleven hundred votes since the General Election. But, after Pockham and Pudsey, it really seemed as if anything might happen, and it is no secret that the Radicals were in a terrible fright lest the Welsh county should add one more to the long list of their sensational defeats. As it has turned out, Mr. Lord-Williams could not accomplish so tremendous a task as that, which is not in the least to be wondered at, for the Welsh Radicals are the most obstinately conservative in their Realm of all the Radicals in the United Kingdom. That being so, and in view of the fact that only two years and a-half have elapsed since he was defeated by 4,280, Mr. Lord-Williams may fairly claim to have done excellently well. He has proved conclusively that, if the tide of national disgust with Mr. Asquith's Administration has not yet submerged the mountains of Wales, it is steadily rising, and is driving Radicalism to take refuge in its most impenetrable strongholds. There is precious little comfort for the Government to be found in the Pembroke result.

STANDARD BEARER.

Yesterday, the first division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, gave judgment in an appeal against the decision of the Lord Ordinary, which raised the question of who is entitled to the office of Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer for Scotland. At his Majesty's Coronation the standard was borne by Mr. Henry Strydom Wedderburn, of Birkhill, Fife, to whom the Court of Claims decided that the office belonged, and the decision of that court was challenged by Frederick Henry Earl of Lauderdale, who maintained that he was rightfully the standard bearer, the office having been granted by Charles II. to his ancestor, Charles Maitland, of Hatton, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale. Owing to the death of the Earl of Dundee in 1688, leaving no lawful heir, at least no one capable of proving his propinquity, the honour had reverted to the Crown.

PAINTING INQUIRY.

Mr. Strydom Wedderburn maintained that if the rightful heirs of the Earl of Dundee were unable to establish their position it was on account of denial of justice and not of absence of fact. The Lord Ordinary, in December, 1903, sustained the Earl's plea that Mr. Strydom Wedderburn had no title to the office, and decided against him. Mr. Strydom Wedderburn claimed, and in November, 1904, the First Division decided that the office belonged, and allowed a decree before one of the judges. Yesterday the Lord President said that the case had involved long and most painstaking archaeological inquiry, and the result was that the court found that the Earl of Lauderdale was entitled to prevail.

PRINCE EULENBURG.

The dangerous illness from which Prince Eulemburg is suffering has necessitated the indefinite postponement of the trial. As the German law does not allow a trial to be interrupted for more than three days, the trial will have to be begun again from the beginning. Prince Eulemburg appeared at the final sitting of the court and made a dramatic appeal for the trial to be carried through, in order that the terrible suspense from which he is suffering may be terminated. In view, however, of the medical evidence, the Prince's condition, which, it was declared, made it unlikely that he would ever be able to face another trial, the judges had no option but to adjourn the trial. The Prince remains under arrest in his bedroom at his residence.

WITH ALL HIS HEART.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says that in a protest, Prince Eulemburg said: "I oppose with all my heart and with full conviction the step which both my opponents and those whose duty it is to defend me have proposed. I care nothing about my health. An innocent man is striving to prove his innocence. What does his life matter to him? I am a sick man, and may collapse. Then the grave would close over one upon whom judgment had not fallen. If I was certain that I could once again come before you restored to health I would say, 'It is well!' But I am ill, and cannot say whether I shall survive my sufferings. With the decision you have taken you pass a sentence which weighs heavily on me, for it causes suspense. What can I do about the matter? Consider that. That is my request."

THE DOVER PAGEANT.

Last evening the first dress rehearsal of the Dover pageant was held, 6,000 school children being present at the invitation of the Mayor (Mr. Emden). Among those taking part were the Earl and Countess of Guildford and two ex-Mayors of Dover. Showers fell at intervals, but notwithstanding the rehearsal went off capitally.

GOOD NEWS FOR RAILWAYMEN.

After nearly three months on short time the 4,000 employees at the L. and N.W. Ry. carriage works at Watlington, affected by the previous order, have recommenced work at full time.

FIREMEN'S WELCOME HOME.

The Southern Fire Brigade, which has been successful in winning the principal prize at the National Fire Brigade competitions at Southborough, returned home, and were accorded a public welcome. A torchlight procession paraded the streets, which were gaily decorated.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

An inquiry was held yesterday at Crofton on Walter John Wenhams, 17, of Parnham-road, an engine cleaner, employed at West Crofton, who was crushed to death on Thursday between the buffers of two goods trucks. It was no part of the boy's work to couple trucks, although witnesses said they accounted for the accident by his attempting to do so.—Verdict: Accidental death.

YESTERDAY, THE BOYS OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, BY INVITATION OF MR. F. C. BOSTOCK, VISITED THE JUNGLE AT THE EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL PARTS.

In London 2,569 births and 989 deaths were registered last week. The 989 deaths included 16 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 14 from whooping-cough, 2 from enteric fever, and 25 from diarrhoea, but not one death from smallpox, from typhus, or from ill-defined pyrexia; thus, the 989 deaths were referred to 53 below the corrected average number in the 28th week of the preceding five years.

In Greater London 3,927 births and 1,359 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, those numbers are 115 above and 230 below the respective averages in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

The deaths registered last week in 73 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 11.4 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 16,231,952 persons in the middle of this year. In the preceding three weeks the rates had been 11.8, 11.5, and 11.8.

The Queen sent a cross of armilies and lilacs to the valley for the funeral at Sandringham of Mrs. Jackson, wife of the King's head gamekeeper. She was housekeeper at Sandringham for 25 years.

At the 164th Wesleyan Conference, which was formally opened in York, the nomination of the Rev. J. Scott Liddett to the presidency and the Rev. Jno. Hornabrook to the secretaryship was unanimously confirmed.

Two French Army dogs have drawn light ambulances, the invention of a lieutenant, with a load of 180 lb. each for some 375 miles without a break-down, showing how they can be used in war time.

PEARL IN A CLAM SHELL.
A pearl which was recently discovered inside a clam shell at Portland (Maine) was sold in New York for £210.

PHILOSOPHIC PARTRIDGE.
For some time a partridge has been sitting in a tuft of grass in a building yard at Foss Bridge, Chesham. Masons and other workers with a few feet of the nest, but the hen sat on. Two or three days ago she walked away with 13 chicks, having hatched the whole of her eggs out.

THE WEEKLY "DRUNK."
In the Saunderson Bank district of Barley, said the Chief Constable in the course of a case against a woman for disorderly behaviour, numbers of women at week-ends "club together" and spend the total sum contributed in beer. If a woman will not join she is subjected to taunts and jeers.

The Serbian Minister in London, M. Milutevitch, has died suddenly from heart failure at the Legation.

The chiming bells of Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, which have been immortalised in song, are silent, the ringers having gone on strike.

After a long illness Sir Henry Reader Luck, Comptroller-General of the Patent Office from 1884 to 1897, has died at Surbiton, in his 77th year.

The Rev. Canon Wilde, M.A., rector of Louth, Lincolnshire, has just begun the 50th year of his incumbency of Louth Parish Church. He is in his 84th year.

On the ground that banners across streets are sky signs, the Kensington Borough Council propose to restrict notice of removal upon users of these devices in the borough.

In the absence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Bedford presided at the annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund at the Royal College of Surgeons.

Messrs. Pyman and Watson, of Cardiff, have secured a contract to supply the German navy with 10,500 tons of the best Admiralty coal at £1 a ton, delivered in Germany.

Messrs. Vickers, of Barrow, have specially built a steamer to carry two submarines to Japan. The vessel will be submerged and the submarines floated in. Then she will be pumped dry, and the submarines made secure.

BEEN IN A BATHROOM.
A swarm of bees at Redditch, numbering about 5,000, have made their way through a hole in a wall of about an inch in diameter and established themselves in a bathroom.

SPIDER DELAYS A TRAIN.
A train on the Great Northern Railway, Ireland, was recently detained for an hour and 40 minutes in consequence of the failure of the electric train staff instrument. It was found that the failure was caused by a spider getting between the contact points and the key lever in the instrument.

WILL KNOW HIM AGAIN.
A man charged at the Guildhall with breaking into a city safe had the following tattoo marks—On the left arm, "Rose," American and British flags, "G.T." in laurel wreath, Prince of Wales' feathers, clasped hands, and man with log and axe in hand. On the right forearm, a woman, English and American flags, woman standing on globe, Japanese woman, hand and cross, two hearts, "Minah," "Florence," bunch of five flags, woman's head and wings, salamander, "Mabel," and butterfly.

Mr. McKenna has introduced a bill to allow the proclamation of sailors' banners on board warships.

Judge Willis lent assistance to a litigant at the Southwark County Court who had not enough money to pay the hearing fee.

Eighteen eggs have been laid this season by a caged magpie belonging to Mr. W. Read, of Croft-rd., Wallingford.

A clerk who was fined at Stratford for assaulting his wife said he picked up a salt-cellar and threw it through the window, "by way of intimidation," and his wife got in the way.

Chief among a valuable collection of old books and MSS. sold at Sotheby's was a volume of 85 autograph letters of Sir Walter Scott, which was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £610.

The bed of a river more than 150 yards wide, and a dried-up lake of considerable size, have been found 850 yards underground in the workings of the Arley Colliery, Warwickshire.

Because police during an invasion would be required to maintain order, Mr. Haldane says he regards it as impracticable to train them in rifle shooting as Territorial Army auxiliaries.

To provide a suitable foreground to the Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell-rd., Sir Aston Webb has prepared a plan showing the laying out of an area of nearly 22,000 square feet, including a fine carriage drive to the main entrance.

The possibility of tea being a cause of lunacy is mentioned in the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland for 1907. The Commissioners think that "perhaps excessive daily infusions or rather decoctions of tea may have an unsettling effect on subjects mentally unstable from birth, at adolescence, or at the climacteric."

GIFT TO LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.
Capt. George Gilmour, of Birkenhead, has given the sum of £10,000 to endow a chair of Spanish in the University of Liverpool.

PENNY POSTAGE.
The international correspondence on the subject of universal penny postage, which the House of Commons ordered to be printed and laid on the table, has not yet made its appearance. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., has therefore anticipated their publication by issuing the letters to all members of Parliament.

NO TIME FOR MEALS.
A codermonger meeting one of his own fraternity the other day whose pony might be considered a beautiful specimen of a skeleton, remonstrated with the owner, and asked him if he ever fed him. "Ever fed him? That's a good 'un!" was the reply. "He's got a bushel and a half of oats at home now, but he ain't got any time to eat 'em!"

Mr. Asquith is to appoint a Royal Commission on the preservation of ancient monuments and buildings.

Mr. Henri Farman cannot find a vessel to take his flying machine to America, where he was to give exhibition flights.

Wheeling in a bath-chair to a meeting at Droitwich, an old lady aged 90 embraced Gen. Booth, who presented her with his photograph.

Students from 14 countries will attend the annual holiday course for foreigners promoted by the University of London.

Twelve hundred miners employed at the Ashton's Green Colliery, St. Helens, came out on strike as a protest against the employment of non-union men at the colliery.

"There are a great many well-qualified solicitors and many well-qualified barristers who are not earning as much as bricklayers," declared Judge Eidge at Clerkenwell County Court.

The Army Council has forbidden the use of the old spelling "Harris" for Herts, which the Hertfordshire Territorial Council had adopted for the designation of the forces in the county.

Mrs. Pickworth Farrow, who has been a member of the Spalding Board for 13 years, has tendered her resignation. She says she can no longer endure the personalities and offensive observations which have been frequently hurled at her.

A pigeon caught by Mr. C. Storker, of Abblet-rd., Hemondsey, has a metal ring on its leg marked "R.P.C. 1905, 9,490." In a rubber ring marked "512 P" was enclosed a paper stating: "Fed, watered, and liberated, July 11, 1908. Love Brothers, Well-field-place, Vale-rd., Guernsey."

MORALS AND THE LAW.
Clerkenwell County Court Judge (to creditor): "Never mind his morals. This is a court of law, and not of morals."

COURTSHIP TO ORDER.
"The Sligo Champion" reports the following incident at a meeting of the Bunninadden (John O'Dowd) branch of the United Irish League:—"After a long discussion Pat Farrelly proposed, and John Gormly seconded the following resolution: 'That we call on a certain widow in Deemahede to choose some other boy instead of the emergency man to keep company with her good-looking daughter.'"

SHIPS THAT NEVER RETURNED.
The heavy toll which shipowners have to pay to the sea is evidenced by the fact that during the past six months no fewer than 125 vessels of 500 tons gross register and upwards were lost, representing an aggregate of 238,577 tons. This marked a decrease on the first half of 1907, when there were 144 vessels lost, with a total of 275,568 tons, but which is an increase compared with the first six months of 1906, when 123 vessels, totalling 214,108 tons, were lost.

The green walnut season has begun. Growers state there have not been so many nuts for 20 years.

Replying to French congratulations on the German win in the Dieppe Motor Grand Prix, the Kaiser says: "Our victory is due to luck."

On the journey from Banchory to Stonehaven, Kincairdineshire, a lioness belonging to Bostock's Circus gave birth to five male cubs.

The King has conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross on Miss Elizabeth Wildman, lady superintendent of Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

The King has sent a donation of 50 guineas to the fund which is being raised for the establishment of an experimental agricultural station in Norfolk.

Earl Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, promised support to a deputation which urged the formation of the College Poultry Farm, Thetford, into a national poultry institute experiment station.

The suffragettes in gaol are getting tired of their martyrdom. One of their friends is to ask the Home Secretary for the removal or reduction of the "ordeal and humiliating incidents of such an imprisonment."

Reputed to be the longest in the world, a steel bridge, two miles in length, for railway traffic, has just been completed at a cost of £400,000 across the Columbia River at Vancouver, Washington, U.S.A.

Lord Greve, for the Government, stated in the House of Lords that on land the Union Jack could be flown by all His Majesty's subjects, but the Royal Standard, the Sovereign's personal flag, only with permission.

For the loss of several hundred eggs broken by the concussion of the explosions during the recent mimic battle at New York, a Jersey dairy farmer has filed a claim for compensation against the United States Government.

THACKERAY'S HOUSE.
The house in which Thackeray first lived in England, Mount House, Hadley Green, a "quaint old-world residence," near Barnet, was put up for auction in London, and bought in at £1,100.

A NICE PARENT.
"Like a little bigger boy," was the description given at Reading Police Court to a child, whose father was sent to prison for neglect. Asked what provision he intended to make for the motherless lad, prisoner replied: "None. Let the law take its course."

A BUDGING ATHLETE.
His enthusiasm for athletics seemed to fever heat by the Olympic Games, a Shepherd's Bush man put his head between the forelegs of a cabhorse and tried to get a half nelson on the animal. At the West London Police Court he was remanded for his state of mind to be investigated.

King Alfonso will visit Paris in strict incognito during the early part of next month.

At Messrs. Glendinning's galleries, Argyle-st., W., an Italian violin by Joseph Guarnerius realised £100.

The Liverpool City Council have granted £10,000 to the Liverpool University.

Honorary degrees have been conferred at Cambridge on a number of delegates to the Pan-Anglican Conference.

It is announced by the Post Office that the cash on delivery service has now been extended to British Somaliland, Gibraltar, and Trinidad.

A quantity of counterfeit Italian 50-lire notes are being circulated in London at present. The printing is well done, with the exception of the red seal, which is somewhat ragged.

Mrs. Cashel Hoey, a prominent novelist of the later Victorian era, has died at Bexley. Among the most successful of her novels were "A House of Cards," "Griffith's Double," and "A Stern Chase."

Seeing some fine trout in the water she wanted to get among them, was the explanation which a Bristol woman gave to the magistrates when charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the river.

To obtain a diploma under the regulations just issued, teachers of domestic subjects must have 1,600 hours' training in cookery, laundry work, housewifery, etc., in a recognised school, with 80 hours' instruction in science and 40 in education.

Struck by the absurdity of the majority of cinematograph films, Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous Italian novelist, poet, and playwright, has decided to write a number of stories to be used for cinematographic purposes.

WANTS ENCOURAGEMENT.
An agony in a London morning paper:—
OLD GENTLEMAN has been ordered by Doctor to do two days' manual gardening for corpulence. Is willing to give liberal terms to anyone who would WORK alongside him; terms to include Board and Residence unless there is a hotel near—Address, etc.

CAN'T DO HOME.
"Please, sir, how can I stop another woman's tongue?" was one of the queries put to Mr. Plowden at Marylebone Police Court.—Mr. Plowden (depressingly): "I cannot stop a woman's tongue. That is almost an impossibility. No, I cannot do it, and I am not sure that I would if I could. There are times when it is a pleasure to listen to it."

A GOOD DAYS WORK.
A farmer in the Bedford district (Warwickshire) has created a local record in connection with the hay harvest by working in one field for 21 hours in a single day. He began cutting at 1.30 a.m., and ceased at 10 o'clock, when the grass was turned. The men were working the hay up to 8 p.m., when cutting was resumed and continued until 10.30.

Maj.-gen. W. V. Brownlow has been appointed colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards.

Four Bristol boys were remanded, charged with firing hayricks, and causing damage estimated at £100.

General rains are reported throughout Manitoba, and the crops generally are in splendid condition.

The latest reports give the number of fishermen drowned in the storm in the Bay of Biscay as seven from Bermeo and 50 from Ondarroa.

An old mezzotint portrait of Mrs. Masters, engraved by Jan. Walker, after G. Romney, was sold for £325 10s. at Christie's.

The Rev. Dr. Chas. Bigg, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Oxford University, died suddenly at Christ Church, Oxford.

The large collection of bookplates made by Sir Arthur Vicars, late Ulster King of Arms, was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms.

Count Komura, the Japanese Ambassador in London, will return to Japan on July 27 in order to take up the position of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Exhibiting for the first time in Cheshire, the King at the Wirral and Birkenhead show won three first prizes, as well as two challenging cups, although only three animals from the royal farms were shown.

As Mme. Melba will start her Australian tour in February, her performances at Covent Garden during the remainder of the season will be the last opportunity of hearing her in opera in London until 1910.

According to a forecast of the crop in Bengal, Eastern Bengal, and Assam, the average in 1908 is estimated at 2,868,500, being a decrease of 23 per cent. on the previous year. The general opinion is that the season is unfavourable.

The Commissioners representing Canada and the United States, whose work is the unification of the laws of the two countries affecting the waters of the international boundary, began their work at Pocomaquoddy Bay, New Brunswick.

POLYGAMISTS' REVOLT.
The Navahos, Indians, of Texas, U.S.A., are reported to have risen in revolt in consequence of the Federal prohibition of polygamy. Troops have been sent to the disaffected districts.

WHAT HE WAS SINGING.
"He was singing 'I have no pain, oh mother dear' in a hoarse voice," said a constable at Greenwich of an old man charged with begging.—Accused (indignantly): "What I was singing was 'Where the sunset turns the ocean blue to gold.'—Ten days."

CURIOUS PLUNDER.
Eight sets of false teeth, the property of a Kipling-on-Thames dentist, and J.P. for the district, were the plunder of two soldiers who were sentenced by the local magistrates for theft. The molars were taken from a showcase outside the J.P.'s shop.

NEXT WEEK, "THE LAST MUSTER." BEING SUNG BY GEORGE LEYTON AT THE OXFORD.

MUSSELS!

SUNG by CHRIS. RICHARDS.

This Song may be sung in public without Fee or Licence, except at Theatres or Music Halls. [COPYRIGHT.]
For permission to sing apply Musical Editor "The People."

Arranged by J. CHAS. MOORE.

Written and Composed by MARK LORNE.

Moderato.

PIANO.

KEY A.

1. I..... love a girl..... her Christian name on Sunday's Sun-day
2. She..... has a face..... it's man-y years since it had had a

ad lib.

Jim!..... She!..... am a she..... she ain't a bee, be-cause I've seen her
wash!..... And..... oh, her nose..... it looks so like a love-ly lem-on

Et.

ra.d.i.c.

swim..... When first I met this dain-ty lit-tle pet, I took a kiss; she took my watch and chain..... I
squash..... Her hair's like quills, she lives on pink pills; The rea-son why she has blue blood..... I

Et.m.l.r.

marmar'd, "How time flies!" She blash'd, then dropp'd her eyes, So I pick'd them up and gave them back a - gain.....
"quack'd her hand, no error, Then she turn'd out a terror, Then fell in love while I fell in the mud....."

CHORUS.

For she's my lamp of our - rant cake, DANCE.

she comes soon she won't be late. DANCE.

Oh!

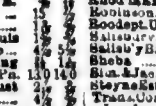
sh was eat - ing mus - sels in the moon - light, A dab - bling of her foot - sies in the sea..... She

wink'd her eye at me, Then I wink'd back at she, And all the winks wink'd at she and me.

D.C.

SOUTH AFRICANS.

24	76	158	Mahnd Ag
			Mtabela G.
			Meyer A Ch



		Lands
Do. Deva.	32	Van Dyk
Van Dyk	193	Van Ryn
Van Ryn	199	Village M.
Village M.	1	Weiged'h
Weiged'h	23	W. Maad
W. Maad	24	Willem W.
Willem W.	3	Willough
Willough	2	Wolhuter
Wolhuter	2	

AUSTRALIANS.	
Ivanhoe	10 5
Kaiguri	5 5
Kaiguri	6 1
Lake View	25 25
Oroya Bay	8 1
MISCELLANEOUS MIN.	
Myer	8 1
Nully	60 70
Trinity	12 1
Trinity	56 63

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No. 2	1 1/2	20	
No. 3	3 00	3 00	

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Bd.	6	1/2	Lipton
Ord.	57	60	L Lyons (J)
.....	15 1/2	16	and C
.....	102 1/2	103	Nelson (J)
Ord.	8 1/2	9	Nons. Ord
Go.	1 1/2	1 1/2	U. S. Stee
.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	Ord
Ord.	4 1/2	4 1/2	Do. Pres
Bay	8 1/2	3 1/2	Vickers
			Maxim

stocks, bonds or shares
 sold in yesterday are quoted

WHAT IS WHISKY

Commissioners refer to the term "whisky" as applied in the past to any malted grain product manufactured from (1) malted barley or (2) malt and unmalted barley, the application of which term to other products manufactured from cereals, such as wheat, rye, or corn, is not proper. The term "whisky" should not be applied to any product manufactured from cereals other than malted barley or malt and unmalted barley. Commissioners recommend that the term "whisky" be restricted to the application of the term to malted barley or malt and unmalted barley, and that the term "grain whisky" be applied to any product manufactured from other cereals, such as wheat, rye, or corn, which is distilled and bottled as whisky.

charge of m
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chauffeur, Duncan
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prosecution, said tha
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additional evidence
r of the car, which
killed a man name
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Necessity for COMPREHENSIVE

With these securities, for special facilities, Bonds at proper figures, time, are prepared to on behalf of clients immediately in the is being drawn. Also Bonds a careful ascertain that they are and that there no Bonds may also hough the London and P the instalment system, giving full rights to draw upon payment of the No commission is Bonds will be delivered balance of the purch premium Bonds are to be readily saleable questions. explanatory Handb approximate prices of the v also giving detailed

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CANNON STREET, LONDON.
AGENTS WANTED.

£1,000 BURGLARY.**MAGISTRATE'S HOUSE LOOTED.**

A daring burglary has been committed at Caen Wood Towers, Hampstead, Highgate, the residence of Sir Cory Francis Cory-Wright. The thieves cut out a panel of the French windows of the dining-room in order to make their entrance. It is not certain at present whether they consisted of two, three, but two at least were there, without disturbing the occupants of the house, they set themselves to work. Among the loot were two handbags, one from the drawing-room, and the other from the hall, or three silver candlesticks, a quantity of silver-plate, including spoons and forks, and a number of articles of jewellery—several watches, and rings, a watch, and so on.

Quiet Burglars.—If the rooms downstairs except one to have been overhauled for valuable valuables, as well as two upstairs—a dressing room and a sitting room. It was from the dressing-room used by Miss Cory-Wright, that the jewellery was recovered. Not a sound was heard by the occupants whilst the burglars were at work. To wind up, the thieves washed their hands in one of the bathtubs, and went out of the house as quietly as they had entered. It was not until seven o'clock that the butler, who was first downstairs, discovered that the visitors had called. He at once roused his master, who telephoned to Highgate Police Station and before long several uniformed officers were on the scene.

"The Birds Had Flown."—But the birds after their picking had flown, and are still waiting to be caught. It was found that a burglar alarm fitted to the window which had been operated upon had apparently failed to act. Caen Wood Towers stands in extensive grounds near the crest of Highgate Hill. At the back the grounds extend to the Heath, and are practically unfenced, so that, Sir Francis Cory-Wright, in describing his loss, explained, it would have been not at all difficult for the burglars to have come by that way. An examination of the grounds resulted in some of the heavier pieces of plate being found concealed in the shrubbery, but the thieves have got away with about £1,000 worth of property. They were evidently up to their business, for they have left very little in the shape of clues behind them. This is one of a number of burglaries that have taken place in the neighbourhood recently.

THIRTY-FOURTH RESCUE.

A Colchester bargeman named H. Crosby has just effected his 34th rescue of life from drowning. A nine-year-old lad fell into the River Colne at high tide, and disappeared. After ten minutes search with a grappling-iron Crosby recovered the body, and, aided by a Colchester policeman, applied artificial respiration successfully.

H. CROSBY. (Photo, Colles.)

view. After ten minutes search with a grappling-iron Crosby recovered the body, and, aided by a Colchester policeman, applied artificial respiration successfully.

HIS GAMBLING SYSTEM.

DAMAGES AWARDED AGAINST A TUTOR.—At the London Sheriff's Court a claim for damages for breach of contract brought by Mrs. Catherine Baker, a lady living at Fulham, against Mr. Courtenay Heywood, a tutor, was dismissed. Mr. Heywood, who was at one time master at University College, was employed to coach Mrs. Baker's son for the London Matriculation. It was arranged that he should go to Ventnor, and £14 a month should be paid in advance for board, lodging, and tuition. After two months it was revealed that he was at Ventnor, and in November the mother received a telegram from her son asking for her money. She found that it was for the purpose of going to Monte Carlo to put practice some system of gambling which Heywood had invented. Of course it was absolutely contrary to her wishes. She also found, continued Mr. Hanbath, that her son had been induced by Heywood to go to a relative and borrow £100 to further his plan. Of this £100 had been used for clothes, and Mrs. Walker was sent on having back £10 more. She had already recovered judgment of £470. What they asked for was damages in respect of the £100, and for moral damage. After evidence by Mrs. Walker and her son, the jury awarded £104 12s. damages, £54 12s. being in respect of the fees paid.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Damian Stankovic, stationmaster of the London and North Western Railway, was so upset at finding a deficit of 25s. in his accounts that he committed suicide by writing a letter to the railway company to state his error. When the accounts were examined it was proved that an error in casting up had caused the deficit. There was not a penny missing.

RAILWAY & STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.**THE GARDEN OF IRELAND.****New Express Services****To and From DUBLIN THE FISGUARD ROUTE****AND THE VALE OF OVOCA.****TRAIN SERVICE EVERY WEEK-DAY.****LONDON (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****London (Paddington) to Dublin (Harbour Street) via Fishguard.****Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.****G.N.R. Holiday.****Excursions****From KING'S CROSS****WEDNESDAY, 23. For 8 days.****FRIDAY, 25. For 3, 6, or 8 days.****FRIDAY NIGHT, 26. For 3, 6, or 8 days.****SATURDAY, 27. For 3, 6, or 8 days.****ROYAL LONDON FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**

